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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1878.

FOREIGN.-The Queen of Spain died yesterday morning; great sympathy is expressed for King Alfonso. = The European Congress deliberated on the Bulgarian and Roumelian question yesterday. Glastonbury won the Northumberland plate

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

yesterday. ____ The Roumanian opposition to the surrender of Bessarabia is deemed futile by the plenipotentiaries at the Congress.

DOMESTIC .- THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dis patches present a talk with Mr. Rainey, of South Darolms, about the political situation. - Mrs. Fenks related more and interesting details about the forgery of the Sherman letter, yesterday; Judge Campbell testified to the making of the protest by anderson, which Anderson now repudiates; Mr. Haley, of Washington, contradicted Mrs. Jenks. Mr. French, the Second Auditor of the Treasary, was fully vindicated by Glover's Committee. === Commencement exercises were held at Harvard University, Union and Lafayette Colleges, and several other institutions; an alumni meeting and class requions were held at Harvard, and the anniversary exercises of the Law School were held. === The Ohio Democrats nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform calting for the repeal of the umption Act; Governor Bishop was treated with great discourtesy. - The Illinois Repub-Scans nominated a State ticket, and opposed further contraction of the greenback currency.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A, Oakey Hall gave testimony on both sides in the Vanderbilt case. Michael Tobin testified for himself in the murder trial. ___ John Matthews gave additional information concerning John Wilkes Booth, Commencement exercises were held at St. John's ____ Class Day was celebrated at the Colage of the City of New-York. - Fifty thousand ions of Scranton coal were sold below schedule :ates. ==== City hotel keepers formed a protective tesociation. ____ Gold, 10058, 10058, 10058. Gold ralue of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99410 sents. Stocks dull but higher, closing feverish and gregular.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in licate clearer or partly cloudy weather. Thernometer yesterday, 73°, 85°, 73°,

Persons leaving town for the season, and Sun brarellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to hem, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being shanged as often as desired.

Mr. Rainey shows how the party which cries 'fraud' proves its faith by its works in South Jarolina. The little device with a clock which se describes would have been a master stroke or Tweed himself.

A journey to Brazil used to be almost as ormidable as a voyage round Cape Horn. t has been brought now within twenty days' ailing, and the pioneer steamship of the new ine completed her first round trip by arriving tere yesterday.

The Turks have good reason to feel exaspersted at finding that the Congress is, on the whole, doing more to destroy the Ottoman Empire than to preserve it. When Austria rets Bosnia, and the Greek provinces are acporded home rule, the Porte must discern that t would have been wiser to have accepted he San Stefano Treaty as a final settlement.

More was learned yesterday about the proces of manufacturing the letter to which Mrs. Jenks signed Secretary Sherman's name, than has been known before. There were two drafts, the first made by the person to whom Mrs. Janks dictated the second. The first was reected because, in her opinion, "it was not "laconic enough "-a queer objection for this talkative stateswoman to make. Its promises of offices were too specific. It was written by a person prominent in Louisiana, but only locally, who "may be dead now," but who was not Webber. All of which is hardly important, if true.

The public grief manifested yesterday in Madrid, at the death of Queen Mercedes, is a

brief career was attended by sharp vicissitudes. Born when Spain was in repose and the Bourbon family was firmly throned in power, her childhood was passed amid the turmoil which led to the expulsion of her father and the subsequent overthrow of his enemy, Queen Isabella. The revolution allowed the Duke of Montpensier to return, but he continued to be regarded with animosity and distrust by an influential portion of the Spanish people. Last January, however, there was a truce in Spanish politics, when the Princess Mercedes, radiant in her youthful beauty, became the bride of King Alfonso. Madrid celebrated the event with grand festivities; congratulations poured in from the royal houses of Europe, and conspirators ceased to cherish hopes of overthrowing a throne which had acquired a new title to popular affection. The scene of yesterday is a sad sequel to that gala day. Since Marie Antoinette exchanged the splendor of Versailles for a prison and the scaffold, there has hardly been a more striking illustration of the mutability of human happiness.

Neither of the platforms adopted by State Conventions yesterday presents many novel features. The Democrats in Ohio and the Republicans in Illinois said about what was to be expected of each. The Onio Democrats reaffirmed all that they have said before in the way of financial nonsense, demanded the repeal of the Resumption Act and the unlimited coinage of silver, and claimed the silver law as the work of Democrats; expressed the utmost sympathy with unemployed workingmen, and cursed the Republican party up hill and down as the foe of labor and the tool of the bloodthirsty money power. There was a hearty fraud yell, of course, but no intimation of a desire for Mr. Tilden's renomination. The one grain of wheat in all this chaff is the admission, inevitable since the vote of the House, that the President's title cannot be attacked .- The most conspicuous feature of the platform of the Illinois Republicans is one of omission. There is no mention whatever of Mr. Hayes, or of his Administration, and while the platform is not so pointed in its references to the necessity of the protection of Southern citizens as that recently adopted in lowa, it is still plainly hostile to the President. Which perhaps goes to show that the recent vote of the House of Representatives put a stop to the current of indorsements which the threatening circumstances under which the Potter in vestigation was begun, set in motion. It is to be noticed also that the convention did not cheer for Grant. Mr. Edison makes a prompt reply to the de-

fence from his former charge sent over the cable by Mr. Preece, the electrician of the English postal telegraphs. It is evident that a good deal has yet to be heard from both sides before a discriminating judgment on the whole question at issue can be reached. Some points, however, seem now clear. There is no doubt that Mr. Edison first discovered the peculiar properties of carbon, from which alone the inventions of the microphone and the thermopile were evolved. There is no doubt that he indicated in advance to Mr. Preece the use of carbon for the purposes of the thermopile. And there is no doubt that he wrote and published in advance, in a journal which Mr. Preece receives, his discovery of the transmission of sound without any vibrating diaphragm, converting sound waves into electrical pulsations without mechanism-the essential feature of the Hughes microphone. Finally, Mr. Edison produces a note from Sir William Thompson distinctly declaring that at the meeting of the British Association, at Plymouth, last September, a method of magnifying sound adopted by Edison was described, which Sir William considers identical in principle and in some details with that now brought forward by Hughes. What remains is to ascertain how much of originality there may be in the details of Mr. Hughes's invention, and what defence there may be on Mr. Preece's part against the charge of betraying Mr. Edison's interests.

The Potter Committee drew on Louisiana again yesterday, and the draft was promptly honored by the appearance of another remarkable person from West Feliciana, which must contain more remarkable people to the square yard than any other territory of its size in the United States. This is one Albert G. Haley, who is "fond of talented and beau-"tiful ladies," and therefore sought the co.npany of Mrs. Jenks, and was by her informed of the existence of the so-called Sherman letter. Mr. Haley was not a person who wished to disturb the tranquillity of American institutions; "he was perfectly satisfied with "Hayes, and would not disturb him in his place at all." But business is business, and if the Sherman letter "was worth one cent it was worth \$5,000 at least." Here was a chance for a "talented and beautiful "lady" to make a handsome sum, and for Mr. Haley to make a commission. "I was "willing to make a commission," said this lover of poetry and ladies, in a burst of confidence; "I am always willing to make a "commission." But somehow or other he never got a chance. Whatever confidences Mrs. Jenks may have shouted into his ear-trumpet, she never allowed his poetical and affectionate eyes to rest upon the so-called Sherman letter. She never got her five thousand, and he never earned his cent per cent by the sweat of his brow and the echoes of his ear-horn. Mrs. Jenks spoke for the country yesterday, when she asked whether the committee had "any "more deaf, dumb, lame, halt or blind wit-"nesses to be called." Mr. Haley is a little too much. Will Mrs. Jenks please renew her motion to adjourn, and add-sine die?

THE SECRETARY'S POWERS. It has been repeatedly stated by us that Mr. Sherman had ample power to accomplish resumption of specie payments. How great his powers are very few understand, and it is fortunate that the inflationists and repudiators did not suspect. Imagining that he might need additional legislation, some friends of resumption tried to secure the passage of bills to facilitate the sale of bonds, and the repudiators tried as earnestly to prevent the passage of favoring measures. Perhaps it will be a surprise to both to learn that the following provision of existing law, which gives Secretary Sherman all the power that he can desire as to sales of bonds for coin, is found in Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes:

The Secretary of the Treasury may purchase comwith any of the bonds or notes of the United States suthorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest. Purchase of coin with bonds or notes means

sale of bonds or notes, and this section gives the Secretary quite unlimited power in that direction. If coin be needed, and bonds will not sell at par, this section authorizes the sale of bonds at any other rate. If fifty millions proves not enough, this section authorizes the sale of twice or ten times that amount in atting tribute to the fate of a princess whose bonds. Had the bill passed, requiring the

Secretary of the Treasury to receive legaltenders for duties or for four per cent bonds, he would still have had ample power to employ the notes thus received, in any amount and at any terms, for the purchase of coin.

Prior to the adjournment of Congress it did not seem advisable to call the attention of the House too directly to this prevision of existing law. The enemies of the public credit did not discover it; discussions continued for weeks in both houses in apparent ignorance that any such statute existed. Now that Congress has taken itself out of the way, and has done nothing of consequence to impair the power of the Secretary, it may be of use to know how far that power extends. In respect purchase of coin, or sale of bonds or notes for coin, he can do almost anything that seems to him "most advantageous to the "public interest." It will not be easy, in the face of this law, to embarrass the Treasury in procuring all the coin that may be needed, and the power here granted, in connection with others given by other enactments, is broad enough for any emergency.

It is not denied that the Secretary can sell any amount of bonds that he may need to sell for the purpose of resumption. Neither can it be denied, since it is an explicit provision of existing law, that he may sell any gold in the Treasury that is not required for the payment of interest on the public debt. With unlimited power to sell bonds, to sell gold, or to sell legal-tenders, the Secretary certainly did not stand in need of any further legislation, and his powers would not have been in any important respect curtailed by any of the measures which were urged by the Inflationists and seemed likely to pass. Their ignorance of the laws was very convenient; they lacked the capacity to be particularly mischievous.

PIEBALD COMMUNISM.

The Communists who prefer to empley ballots appear anxious to disavow any association or sympathy with the Communists who propose to employ bullets. We do not see that they are especially to be blamed; in a free and self-governing country, their distaste for methods which can end only in anarchy is natural and popular. But the Communists singularly fail to perceive that their ideas, which have caused rioting, rebellion, assassination or massacre, in every other civilized land, must be abandoned before they can claim to be in any degree the less hostile to civilized society. The Socialists who met with Schwab and Mégy are disowned by the other Socialists who want votes, and yet the declarations of the professedly peace-loving set of Communists match precisely with those of the most bloodthirsty refugees of Paris. The difference is that the men who overturned society, robbed banks and assassinated bishops, are not afraid to follow their beliefs to logical results. The "Greenback-Labor" agitators mean and want the same things, and, if hopeful of success or if driven into a corner, would unhesitatingly resort to the same means; but the refugees of Paris have the advantage of knowing whither Communism leads and where it ends. They are not blind. The others are hoping and working for an overturning of society which can come only through bloodshed and massacre, and yet they delude themselves and try to delude others with the notion that they contemplate no disorder, and would resort to no violent means.

The men who are fishing for votes have some knowledge of the temper of the people. They have discovered that any revolutionary or anarchical scheme will be voted down at once. To pretend that their schemes are not revolutionary or anarchical is their natural resource. But the other Communists are altogether more intelligent or more frank, and deserve more credit. They do not try to conceal the fact that their ideas are utterly irreconcilable with the peaceful enforcement of such that the existing relations between lender and between landlord and landless, can cessentielly altered only by violence, and they have the manhood and the candor to acknowledge the means to which they intend to resort. The two factions are equally dangerous in aims and of the two the less cowardly.

It is no longer safe to treat these enemies of civilized society with indifference. President Grant is probably right in saying that they can never prevail in this country; but if so, it is only because popular intelligence will arrest the schemes of Communists at a very early stage, whether they meditate employment of bullets or ballots. It has become peculiarly necessary to teach those who lean toward communistic notions that their ideas are essentially revolutionary, and tend to bloodshed and anarchy-that, in fact, they are not a whit better citizens than the runaway assassins from Paris whom they seek to disown. Let them compare their most guarded political platforms with the formal declarations of the Communists of Paris. Let them listen to the speeches of the men who celebrated the French Revolution of 1848 on Monday night. Exactly what they want, these assassins tried to get, and by the only possible method. Let the ideas of the Socialists, or "Greenback-Labor" advocates in this country, be fairly compared with those of the French Communists, and it will be seen that the distinction between them is not one of purpose, but one of courage and candor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

If we had needed any proof that the clearing of the waste lands of the country was the true remedy for the surplusage of unemployed labor which is now weighing down the cities, we should have had it in the eagerness with which the information has been received that THE TRIBUNE has lately given concerning the resources of the neighboring Southern States and the chances in them for poor settlers. The statements concerning Virginia and West Virginia have served as a basis of investigation for workingmen of every kind-laborers, trades-people and mechanics, unable to find work in the towns, and who, either individually or in colonies, during the last two months have been choosing future homes for themselves in these States. We profess to do no more than to suggest direction for personal inquiry. We cannot recommend any especial locality to any man. Land speculators, therefore, or agents and the planners of cities on paper, need not apply to us to advertise their schemes gratuitously, under the pretence of helping the workingman. We will not indorse Edens in the wilderness of which we know nothing, and the workingman is a fool who would accept the indorsement of THE TRIBUNE, or of any other authority, of a home for himself and his family without personally examining it, and deciding whether it meets their requirements or not. Nobody but himself can decide this.

We offer to-day a statement concerning North Carolina, considered as a home for the poor man. The statement is more general than we could wish, owing to the lack of statistics in detail from authoritative sources. This State offers a curious contradiction to the usual popular theory of the indomitable

progress of the American. It is 200 years since old Hakluyt declared it to be " the 'tairest land under the cope of Heaven," yet one-third of its territory lies still in the primeval forest, unbroken by spade plough. There is no State which yields a more ready return to applied skill and labor. Yet the farming population, as a rule, are satisfied to live without the comforts and even the necessaries of civilization, while there is a class in the depths of the mountains but little removed in their manner of life from the condition of Digger Indians. Even among the educated classes there is a good-natured indifference to material advantages, a lack of energy in acquiring them, which the Northern settler must consider as a serious drawback in the way of public progress. On the other hand, there is little or no hostile Southern prejudice for the incomer to contend against, and the community is one with which any genuine, simple-mannered, bonorable man, whether cultured or not, will speedily feel himself in accord. For the man who is wearled of the restless Northern activity and struggle, and who wishes quietly to enjoy life, we

know no more suitable home. We would advise no man to go to North Carolina, however, who does not take with him a certain amount of capital, either in money or energy. A little of the first will go further in the Western part of the State than anywhere else in the country. The fact that the farmers can give board, and that good and plentiful, at \$2 or even less per week, and make a fair profit by it, will show to our readers how abundant are the necessaries of life. The curse of this rich, beautiful country, has been lack of energy, and the man who goes there without it may find enough to eat, drink, and wear, but he will only add dead weight to the inertia which has so long held it down. It is the best home, probably, which offers itself for workingmen, but only workingmen ought to go there.

EFFIE DA COSTA. One night not long ago, this young girl in a havut of vice, in Philadelphia, accidentally, while at supper, put her foot on a parlor match, which set fire to her clothing. Another girl, who ran to her rescue, shared her fate; their dresses were of thin material and blazed over their heads while they fled shrieking to the street, and there burned slowly to death. The men, their companions, stood by and offered no help. The significant part of this horrible story is that both women were young, attractive, of good birth and social position, both educated (one a graduate of Vassar College); both had left homes of comfort and case, husbands and children, voluntarily, to take up this mode of life, which in their case could boast of no attractive gilding. The house in which they met their terrible fate was one of the lowest of its class; the men whom they chose as friends belonged to a wretched negro minstrel show-degraded, cowardly brutes who stood off in safety watching them die. Only two or three days ago the police records of our own city told an even more pitiable tale. A father found his daughter in an infamous place, and strove by legal means to take her out. She defied him, the courts sustained her, and she went out gayly from the court room with her vile companions, giggling at the discomfiture of the brokenhearted father and brother, who stood with

heads bowed in shame as they passed by. The most frightful fact in our social life faces us in these stories. It is that there are women in this lowest deep who are not driven there by want or cruelty, nor led there by a betraved affection; women who have been gently reared, educated, beloved, whose natures are so tainted that they choose to go out, like the prodigal of old, from the home laws as modern civilization enacts. They see God gave them to feed with the swine. How many such are hidden in these dens God only borrower, between employer and e ployed, knows; how many remain in their original the foul gossip with which so-called fashionable society reeks, not only in this country but England, give us an appalling hint. It is useless to ignore this fact. Neither the pulpit nor teachings, but the outspoken revolutionists are the press, if it means to help at all in the work of bettering our social life, ought to ignore the fact that a certain portion of American and English society is rapidly becoming as licentious as that of Paris.

Who is to blame for it? Not human nature. Women and men are born as pure as they were a generation ago. Not Christ's religion. His hand is as strong to save the Magdalen in the streets of New-York as of Jerusalem. It is the mothers who are to blame. Mothers in fashionable society in the cities, and in that society which feebly apes the fashion in towns and villages and farm places from Maine to Oregon, who set before their daughters, from their birth, dress and show and style as the sole gods they are to follow. We venture to say that "Style," that most vulgar of words and things, has done as much to corrupt the women of America as liquor has. Not only was it the cause of our financial downfall, but modesty, honesty, decency are sacrificed to it. Fashion now publishes even the rules for "First communion dresses," and sets forth the pipings and coiffure in which an innocent girl may properly approach her God. There is nothing so holy that it is not made subservient to ft. It is not the wealthy mother alone who vitiates her child's mind by this worship of folly, but the mechanic's wife, the poor seamstress whose aim is to "push her daughter on in society," to give her stylish dresses instead of a modest heart, a clean mind and a God-fearing soul. The moral training which such mothers neglect is supplied by hot-pressed sensational juvenile literature, and the reports of foul scandals in the daily newspapers. Listen to the precocious gossip of the flaunting over-dressed school girls who parade the streets on a holiday, and the tragedies in Philadelphia and New-York which we have mentioned will not seem a strange sequel to such training.

It is but to a certain portion of our society that these truths apply, and that the smallest. The great obscure mass of American women are honorable, chaste and modest. In the majority of our homes there are common sense and piety enough to give tawdry display its proper place in life, and to curb and direct the appetites which God has given to men and women. It rests with mothers to make that majority larger or smaller.

Messrs. Decker Brothers, of Union-square, have again been successful in defeating persons who attempted to take advantage of the name of "Decker." Two years ago they drove into confession of judgment one man of the name, who, over his signature, acknowledged that he had been doing business under false colors, and yesterday, as appears in another column, they obtained a victory over a firm that is alleged to have been engaged in similar practices.

Senator Kernan says with great truth that all classes must carn more money and spend less if they wish for prosperity and better times. If he were not so faithful a Democrat he might have added that the coming of the good times could be still of easy work, and they may amend it when they is

longer delayed by voting to continue in power a party which increased the public burdens \$36,000, 000 during the last session of Congress.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Jenks's French accent totally eclipses Ander-

Mr. Tilden will be a more bigoted old bachelor than ever after this dreadful experience. Every new witness discloses a fresh lie in Andernon's collection. Munchausen's preëminence is al-

ready endangered. This ridiculous investigation is not likely to make Mr. Potter Governor of New-York, but it is likely to give him sufficient occupation in governing his temper for the next six months.

There is a loud Democratic call for the dishandment of the Potter Committee. Mrs. Jenks's testimony is said to be too much like a farce. It looks more like a Democratic funeral.

Speaker Randall will be given a reception by the Democratic Central Association of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, next Monday evening. This will give him a first-class opportunity to explain why he so carefully opposed every Pennsylvania interest dur-ing the last session.

Eph Holland, the Cincinnati reformer, who was sent to the penitentiary for stuffing ballot-boxes and pardoned out by President Hayes, seems to have been restored to good standing among the Democrats at his home. He was sent as a delegate to yesterday's convention by a majority of 560, but the convention had a sudden attack of virtue, and turned him out on the ground that he had been elected by Republican help. This is the man who elected Banning to Congress, and his reappearance on the scene of his old triumphs is a plausible explanation of Banning's sudden confidence in his own reflection.

Senator Thurman takes what may be called a stricty original view of the political situation. He says the Democratic party was never in better condition for a contest; that its record in Congress was excellent : that it had done a large amount of work which was gratifying to the people, and that the Potter investigation will help the party, especially since the title of Hayes is not to be assailed. There are several curious things about this statement, but the champion curiosity is that remark about the Potter expedition. If it is doing the party such a tremendous amount of good why are the Democratic editors so anxious to choke it off v

Mrs. Jenks is inexhaustible. A reporter of The Washington Post had a talk with her the other day, and found her as animated in conversation as she is in the witness chair. To his question about her opin ion of General Butler, she responded : "Oh, he's just beautiful! and when he smiles he is perfectly lovely! When he sits up straight and tries to look important, then he is simply horrid. He has treated me very politely, however, and I rather like him." On the subject of the Potter exploration in general she gave this striking and original commentary: "This gave this striking and original commentary: "This whole thing is a farce. The idea of a woman being at the bottom of the whole affair! I have quite a talent for drawing, and I mean to make a picture some day. On one side will be the Returning Board, visiting statesmen and the prominent men of the country; on the other will stand Anderson and Webber. I will stand in the middle, holding in one hand the Shermau letter, and in the other a mace. I will have a fresco of it put on the walls of the Capitol by special act of Congress." No man who has seen the remarkable productions which are already upon those walls will be so rash as to declare that Congress would refuse to grant the request. that Congress would refuse to grant the request.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alvin Bronson, of Oswego, 18 now the ldest ex-State Sepator of New-York living. Mr. M. T. Kaulko, of the Harvard Law

chool, is the translator of the Japanese story in the General Grant is said to look exceedingly veil, light-footed, red-cheeked, and bright-eyed. Next

Summer he promises to return to this country. Among the passengers for Europe to-day are James S. Osgood, the well-known Boston publisher, and Bret Harte. The latter goes abroad to assume the

Lord Dufferin met a brilliant company Tuesday evening, at the Summer residence of the Hon Robert C. Winthrop, at Brookline, Mass. About 100 persons were present at the reception, including Governor Rice, Chief-Justice Gray, Oliver Wendell Holmes Mr. Loughellow and the Hon. Charles F. Adams.

Ex-Governor Seymour has offered a \$50 edal as a prize for general excellence in cheese manufacture, to be shown at the proposed cheese fair at Utica in the Autumn. He says that he has been writing to General Sherman, to learn if cheese could be made one of the rations of the Army, and has received a cor-

Senator Bruce's wedding is described as a pretty one. The pleasant house of the bride's father, in Cleveland, was tastefully decorated with flowers. There handsome presents; and the bride was attired in a gown of white silk trimmed with satin and orange b ossoms,

Of the members of the Berlin Congress Prince Gortschakoff is a man of courtly manners and charming conversation; Count Schouvaloff is the handsomest diplomat in Europe, fifty-five, white-haired, keen-eyed; Beaconsfield looks old and haggard; Bismarck looks old, solemn, and scrutinizing, his beard growing in thick stubble over his massive jaws; and Count Andrasay has, with a brilliant and penetrating mind, a fascinating manner.

Of Daniel Webster, when he visited Wheeling with his wife and daughter, an old inhabitant writes to The Intelligencer of that city: "That massive man who seemed to loom up above all others, who inspired one with his majesty of person, with his voice, with the flash of his deep-set, dark bazel eye, and with his every movement, was not really a large man-in height he was only about 5 feet 10 inches. His head looked yery large, but there are many as large. He wore a 75g hat. Mr. Clay's looked much smaller, but was of the same size. His shoulders and chest were very large, that was all; he tapered to small hips and very small hands and feet. He weighed very little, if any, over 200 pounds. He remained in Wheeling over Sunday and attended the Rev. Dr. Weed's church on Fourth-st., where he said he heard a very good sermon. It was amusing to see him and his family going to church. He went ahead with that never-to-be-forgotten tramp, placing his foot down as though he intended it to stay there. There was no as though he intended it to etay there. There was no bones, heel or instep in his feet. His wife, not much for pretty, came about a rod behind, with much the same tramp. Mas Kate went a rod behind her with more of good looks and less of the tramp, but she was very hard to keep step with, and if the dusies of Marshfield would rise unhurt from under her feet they are hardler than any I have seen."

London, June 26 .- It is rumored that the Prince Imperial will soon be married to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark.

GENERAL NOTES.

A young gentleman who was engaged to two young indice in Watertown, N. Y., has had a very narrow escape. A near relative of one of the prospective brides learned one day of the existence of a rival and her claims upon him. Soon afterward the faithless beau with two strings called at the house, and was collared by the irascible relative, and ordered to marry the girl then and there under penalty of being shot if he refused The handsome man was only too happy to do the old The handsome man was only too happy to do the old gentleman the favor. He said he would just as soon marry the zirl as not, but would first like to get shaved so as to look respectable on such an occasion. The old gentleman went out to fetch a minister, and the bridegroom was allowed to go out for a shave. The zi inister and his guide returned and waited for the young man. Waited anxiously and in vain, for he had hired a buggy, driven to the station, and taken the first train for New-York. It was a close shave. Although French is the language of diplo-

macy there is more English than French spoken at the Berlin Congress. Prince Bismarck, Herr von Bülow Count Andrassy, Count Schouvaloff and M. Waddington speak English fluently. It happens that of the seven teen plenipotentiaries only five besides the two representatives from Paris speak French to perfection These are: Prince Gortschakoff and Count Schouvaloff: Count de Launay, the Italian Ambassador at Berlin who is half a Frenchman, and the two Turkish states men-Caratheodori Pasha, who is a Greek educated in Paris, and Mehemet All Pasha, who was born in Prussia of French parents named Deniet and the born in Prussia Paris, and measure of French parents named Deniot, and is only a Mussuman by conversion. Lords Beaconafield and Salisbury of course, understand French thoroughly, but they have crhaps been wanting in practice. Prince Bismerel ceaks French somewhat hesitatingly, but very cor-setly and with a fair accent.

The Columbia four are quartered at a new hotel in Henley-on-the-Thames—an inn which is not patronized by the English rowing clubs. Pail Mall's first impressions of their style were not favorable They keep their backs straight," it says, "but their awing has a wooden appearance, and is devoid of clasticky; they hang at both ends of the stroke-on the recovery when their hands touch the chest, and again stroke out when paddling; but this may be the result

racing stroke. At present they seldom row more than thirty a minute. They are steady in their boat, but their steering is decidedly erratio. It will be a great pity if a foot should take place in any race in which they are engaged, for in such a case we should never hear the last of it in the American press. If, however, the Columbia men do not manage their steering gen botter in the regatta than they do at present in prac-tice, it will be over on a foul, more especially it they are drawn three in a heat." The Examiner does not think that Columbia will be so fast as the Harvard four whitel that Columbia will be so fast as the Harvard four which rowed Oxford in 18 3. "They are slow in recovery," it asys, "and hang over the stretchers, but they are well together and sit their boat steadily." These first criticisms were premature, as the four were duting slow and casy work and had not shown their racing stroke. The paper boat which Waters, of Troy, built for them is regarded with suspicion by the English critics as a mysterious compound of Yankee ingenuity, papier-mache and gum mastic.

Sir Robert Menzies, a Highland baronet, has

sued a railroad company and had his trouble for his

pains. One Friday he travelled from Aberfeldy to Perth with a first-class return ticket. If he had returned on the following Monday the ticket, according to the published rules of the company, would have been good. But it was not available for Sunday, the company evidently being of the opinion that "Subbath desceration" should be the privilege of those only who are prepared to pay for it. Accordingly, when Sir Robert took his seat in a carriage at Perth station on Sunday, he was told by the officials that the ticket did not entitle him to travel by any train that day. He explained that he had been told when he bought the ticket that he could use it on Sanday. The officials maintained that when a ticket bore the words "Saturday fare" its holder could not travel with it on Sunday, whether he was a baronet from the Highlands or a butcher from the Lowlands. The baronet stood on his rights, and would not disburse three shillings and six pence for another ticket. Then words passed between him and the officials, and the end or & was that they laid strong hands on the chieftain, and, reverently gragging him from his carriage, left him on hreverently dragging him from his carriage, left him on the platform while the train moved away. But the de-scendant of a long line of feedal barons was not going to sminit tamely to have his dignity thus radely handled by a few hirelings. He sued the corporation, and claimed \$250 damages for assault and illegal eject-ment from a railway carriage. The Sheriff-Substitum-dectied against Sir Robert. He appealed to the Sheriff-Principal, who decided in his favor. The railway com-pany then appealed to the Supreme Court, which re-versed the decision of the Sheriff, and found Sir Robert liable in expense for the whole course of the litigation. The commercial distress from which France

has been suffering during the past twelvementh has been attributed by zealous Republicans to the advent of the Duc de Broglie's reactionary cabinet on the 16th of May, and to the months of political turmoil and uncertainty which followed. A Parliamentary investigation was demanded, and after studying the subject six nonths the committee drew up a report three weeks ago. The investigators are forced to admit that the depression began long before the disinissal of M. Simon, and that it is more likely to increase than to diminish The first cause of the crisis is traced to the war of 1870; there was such a demand for goods after the war that England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland set to work, as if the demand would always remain the same. The United States were lost as consumers. They began to manufacture for themselves, and even to export. England, deprived of this market, threw all her merchandise on to the Continent, and depreciated European products. To show the state of trade at present, the report mentions that the Freuch fabrication of tis-sues and cotton velvet has decreased from 105,000 to 60,000 pieces. At Amiens, in one year, the lace-makers have taken down 500 looms out of 1,500. The manufacture of carpet is disappearing from Aubusson United States watches, made by machinery, are replac-ing French watches; and a similar state of things exists United States watches, made by machinery, are replacing French watches; and a similar state of things exists with regard to papers, chemical products, glass and wood work. It is not strange that Frenchmen are beginning jo ery out for protection, and in declare that tree-trade only benefits the foreigner. A sagacious correspondent of Pull Mall remarks that no one can visit the Exhibition without observing that as regards manufactures, the nations of the world are reaching a common level. The French, who were far ahead of most other nations, have been amused at the progress made by their rivals since the list exhibition. They are especially astonished to see such a cuntry as Japan competing with them in brouzes and objets d'art, and Japan eee merchants opening shops on the Bonievards and in the new Avenue de l'Opéra, where they must pay au enormous rent.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

THE VINING BOWERS BENEFIT.

It was some time since made known that the well-known comedian, Mr. Vining Bowers, is on his death-bed, in this city, and that his condition is sadly destitute. The friends of Mr. Bowers have organized a dramatic performance for his benefit and that of his wife and children. Want and sorrow have, in themselves, a potent claim upon human sympathy and the munificence of wealth; but, unfortunately, in these cases it is the claim of the attraction which most im presses the public mind. There may be many who will remember that Mr. Bowers, in his days of strength and cheerfulness, was always a merry and pleasing comedian, that he promoted frelic, imparted unocent pleasure, and helped to soothe and refresh the tired mind and jaded nerves of our hard-worked population. Those who remember this, and who think of him now as sick, suffering and in want, will naturally feel impelled to do what they can for his benefit. It is, of course, greatly to be deplored that a benefit should be received but this reflection will not mitirate the disimpelled to do what tay can not his control, greatly to be deplored that a benefit should be needed; but this reflection will not mitigate the distresses of the connection and his family. To the public in general, the benefit committee—represented with great efficiency by Mr. J. H. Meade—addresses a double programme, which will receive illustration next Friday, both afternoon and evening, at the Union Square Theatre. Among the valuation next Friday, both afternoon and evening, at the Union Square Theatre. Among the valuation of the Union Square Theatre, Robert Fraser, McKee Enkin, Kitty Blauchard, M. W. Leffingwell, B. T. Ringzold, Mabel Jordan, Mr. J. Lavy, Edwin F. Thorn, Helen Vincent, Hart Conway, Edward Lamb, Little Mac, George S. Knight, Sophie Worrell Knight and Hughey Dougherty. Mr. Ben Maginley will manage the stage. Messrs. Thasington and Rieff will direct the music. Mosars. Shook and Palmer give the use of the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Raymond is to act Cowsin Joe, in "The Rough Diamond." One incident of the evening will be the début of Miss Adele Levy as Forfia, and of Mr. Alfred Ayers as Skylock. It is hoped that this be left will thoroughly succeed. The object is good, and so is the attraction.

grace the variety stage of New-York held a festival Tueslay in the Academy of Music, in the honor and for the benefit of Mr. Thomas Denaldson, the manager of the London Theatre-in the Bowery. More than a hundred artists gave their services upon this occasion, and the programme comprised no less than twenty-four fea-tures—all of them salient and effective. The house was crowded in every part, and the audience was of a character somewhat more refined than usually marks the congregations that are assembled by variety attractions. Conspicuous among the performers were Mr. Charles Constantine, Miss Jennie Hughes, Mesars, Delehanty and Hengier, Miss Emma Bretto, Edward French, Little Mack, G. Mills, Raynolds and Walling, Madame Marie Destroe, Robert Nickle, magician, and Alex Zanfretta. The performances were of a very diversified character, and they were marked by sprightliness and mirth. The beneficiary, Mr. Donaldson, is a favorite in his profession, and, as manager of the London, he has labored to present a first-class entertainment of its kind. This theare is the favorite resort of the industrial classes in its immediate vicinity. Mr. Donaldson's popularity, and the strength of the bill that was arrayed for his benefit, sufficed to draw to the Acad-my one of the larrest audiences of the season. The preparations for the henefit—which resulted so successfully—were made by Mr. S. T. Websicer, whose efficiency was the tenne of general remark. The occasion will be remembered as one of the most enjoyable and prosperous that have marked the history of the variety stage in this city. and Hengler, Miss Emma Bretto, Edward French, Little

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-VARIETIES.

The numerous and various performers who

THE GARDEN CONCERTS.

The first "Composers' Night," at the Garden, on Tuesday evening, was devoted to Mendelssohn. Two parts of the programme were given to him entirely, and included the Italian symphony, a quartette for French horns, an andante for 'cello and piano, three numbers of the Midsummer Night's Dream music, and the 'Infelice" aria, which was sung by Miss Fanny Kellogg. This music has all been given here by Thomas but never better than on Tuesday night. Nearly all of it could be heard in any except the most remote parts of the Garden. The quartette was admirably given, and had to be repeated. The duet was the only failure of the evening, so far as its being heard was concerned, for it was inaudible even in the back rows of the reserved chairs, and thus Mr. Bergher's exquisite playing was enjoyed by only a small fraction of the audience. The attendance was large, and a good deal of enthusians was shown during the evening.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

It is intimated that Colville's Folly Troupe will shortly appear at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Emmett, in the character of Fritz, continues to amuse the public at the Standard.

The strong and well-known melodrama of A Celebrated Case " is still current at Niblo's. Mr. William F. Gill, the well-known dra-

matte reader and Boston publisher, sailed for Liverpost Tuesday in the Inman steamer. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Lingard continuos at the Park Theatre, and is marked by pleasurable incidents. Mr. Gilbert's "Creatures of Impaire was added to the bill on Monday evening.

Mrs. J. G. Burnett will make a Sammer tour of the watering places, and will give dramatis detertainments there. She met with signal success last season in this line of art, and doubtless she will repeat and increase her pleasant victories during the anxing

Theatrical business at Pompeli, which has been at a standstill since the crupton of Vesuvius, in to